

THREE WELCOME

Richmond Extends a Cordial Welcome to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, Which Meets in This City Monday.

MANY ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows will begin its seventy-sixth annual session in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the convention hall of the Jefferson. Already representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada have arrived in the city, and the session promises to be one of the most largely attended and successful the Sovereign Grand Lodge has ever held. The body will be presided over by Grand Sire and Commander-in-Chief Alfred S. Pinkerton, and Grand Secretary J. Frank Grant will occupy his place as secretary.

In speaking of the meeting Secretary Grant says:

For the first time since its organization, the Sovereign Grand Lodge meets in Virginia; and when it is remembered that Maryland, the birthplace and the cradle of American Odd-Fellowship, is an adjoining State, it seems more remarkable still that this should be our first session in the "Old Dominion."

Our order was planted on Virginia's soil seven years ago. The first report from a lodge in this State was made to the Grand Lodge of the United States in the Journal of that body, of the session held in New York city August, 1834. The Grand Treasurer's report shows the receipt by him of the charter fees from Virginia Lodge, No. 1, at Harper's Ferry, and Washington Lodge, No. 2, Norfolk, and on the next page the report appears. It is that of Virginia Lodge, No. 1, at Harper's Ferry, and shows nineteen initiations, no suspensions, no expulsions, \$18.00 received from 40 contributing members. The charter for that lodge was granted at a special session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, called for the purpose, by Thomas Wilder, Grand Sire, in Baltimore, May 17, 1833.

VIRGINIA LODGES.

Virginia has now over two hundred lodges, and more than ten thousand Odd-Fellows, notwithstanding she has lost more than one-third of her area in giving another State to the Union. The number of lodges and members is nearly double the figure given above for the old and new States are considered as one.

It must be remembered, too, that this State was the great arena in which the most terrible scenes of the war were enacted, when this fair and beautiful city which now so cordially welcomes us, rested beneath the black clouds of many bloody battles; when fire and sword and death were her dreaded and most dreaded visitors; when to her bosom, as their fated hearts and cost the lives of thousands of her noblest, bravest friends; and when the effort to wrest her from them cost the lives of many of her noblest and bravest sons.

If our visit to Richmond results in arousing our brethren in Virginia to greater zeal for Odd-Fellowship, such as the great work of the past, and to the long roster of her membership, our coming will not have been in vain. It is hoped that pleasant memories of our visit will live long in the warm hearts of all entertainers, and that the most delightful recollections of the people and the Capital City of the dear "Old Dominion."

IN RICHMOND.

In Richmond there are eleven lodges—Richmond, No. 1; Jefferson, No. 4; Union, No. 7; Friendship, No. 10; Plough, No. 11; Aurora, No. 11; Schiller, No. 12; Unity, No. 13; Abou Ben Adhem, and Patrick Henry, No. 15.

There are three encampments—Excelsior, Concordia and Nelson—and one Rebekah lodge—Friendship, No. 11.

The number of Odd-Fellows in the city is about 3,000. With the exception, probably, of the Masons, this is the largest number in any Eastern city. There are about 100 in the membership are many of Richmond's most progressive and substantial citizens.

As a body the Odd-Fellows are a powerful organization, and individually its members are the backbone of the government and political formation of the city.

The organization was formed in Baltimore in 1830, and its growth since then is shown from the following statistics:

Statistics of the Order throughout the world, from 1830 to December 31, 1899, including Australia, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland:	
Initiations in subordinate lodges:	2,346,305
Members expelled:	2,356,700
Members deceased:	245,726
Total relief:	\$4,545,553.50
Members in subordinate lodges, December 31, 1899:	1,189,600
Sovereign Grand Lodge:	1
Quasi-independent grand lodges (Australia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland):	6
Land lodges:	6
Grand encampments:	55
Subordinate lodges:	11,944
Subordinate encampments:	2,660
Members in subordinate lodges:	130,967
Encampment members:	130,967
Rebekah lodges:	5,347
Rebekah lodge members:	326,993

GREAT INCREASE.

The various reports given have closed on December 31st last, and the increase in membership since that date has been very large, although there are no figures available to show just what the increase is.

In his annual report, Grand Sire Pinkerton says:

"The present year has been one of great activity, and nearly every jurisdiction has made substantial gains and shared in our Order's prosperity."

"The satisfactory results of the current year, which, according to my observations and reports sent to me by various Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, is one of remarkable development."

"I confidently expect that when the first report of the Order will rejoice in the knowledge that the closing year of the century has been one of the most prosperous in our fraternal history."

ENTERTAINMENT.

Richmond is prepared to entertain the members of the Order who are about to come here by the thousands. Elaborate preparations have been made, and the whole city has responded splendidly to the exigencies of the occasion.

BRYAN BITTERLY ARRAIGNS TRUSTS

Fourteen Thousand People Heard His Address.

FEAR MONOPOLIES.

Presidential Aspirant Declares That Americanism Is in Danger.

FOSTERED BY REPUBLICANS.

Cites the Great Combinations of Capital Under McKinley's Administration—Webster Davis Challenges His Accusers to Bring Proofs of Charges.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke here to-night under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travellers. The hall was said to seat fourteen thousand people. Not only was every seat occupied, but every available foot of standing room was also covered.

Mr. Bryan came here from East St. Louis, and was escorted across the Mississippi by a committee of the commercial travellers, who met him in the Illinois city.

The meeting at the Coliseum was presided over by J. M. Jump, president of the Commercial Travellers' Committee, and the time previous to Mr. Bryan's arrival was filled by other speakers. The first of these was Hon. John Lee, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of this city, himself a commercial traveler, and by Hon. Webster Davis, Mr. Bryan's opponent.

Mr. Bryan received an ovation when he appeared on the stage. He read his speech from manuscript, and the entire document was well received.

BRYAN SPEAKS.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against his father as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the young man, Absalom, safe in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew King. And yet the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the case of our country.

It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion.

I will call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them the question, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the possibilities and probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives? Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

Is he safe when the bond-holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest? Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon the consumer, the government is enabled to pay its debts by the sale of its own property?

Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do to-day the selection of the President, and place him in the Senate of the United States?

Is he a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection by arbitration and compelled to submit to such terms as a corporate employer may propose?

But I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the present conditions of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

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EMPEROR WOULD COME TO PEKIN

China's Monarch to Make Reparation.

CONGER IS INFORMED

The Russian Legation Ordered to Leave Pekin.

HOSTILITIES IMPENDING.

Sir Robert Hart informs the Foreign Generals that the Chinese troops are concentrating on the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin—Will Not Accept Yung Lee.

(By Associated Press.)

PEKIN, Sept. 15.—Via Taku, Sept. 13, and Shanghai, Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the foreign ministers here it has been decided that they had no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The generals of the Powers also think they cannot treat with the Prince. The Russian legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital.

Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has informed the foreign generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities; that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin, and that he thought trouble might be looked for by them.

General Chaffee believes Pekin has sufficient troops to hold out against an attack.

Prince Ching informed Mr. Conger that the Emperor is anxious to return to Pekin and make all proper reparations. The Prince says the Emperor has created a fire court in small villages sixty miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly.

Lieutenant Benjamin Hyer, commanding sixty men of the Sixth Cavalry, was recently attacked near Yung Lee, and his force killed twenty-five of them and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Chinese situation is here deemed to be highly complicated, though no sensational events are immediately expected, and isolated action upon the part of any one Power is not anticipated. According to the opinion here, all the interested Powers are too firmly convinced of the importance of the situation to allow themselves to be hurried into any hasty action.

It is not expected in Berlin that either Russia or France will withdraw their troops hurriedly from Pekin, and it is believed the United States will not be in any great hurry.

Information has reached this city that Russia in any event will keep large bodies of troops in China, not only in the frontier provinces of Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea, but also in the interior and the coast districts of Pe Chi Li. The military commander of this allied force has agreed that under any circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the tactical and strategic position of the international troops in Pe Chi Li. Russia, too, will finish the railroad from Yang Tsu to Pekin.

WANTS CHINA PUNISHED.

Regarding Germany's attitude, she will in any case insist on severe punishment being inflicted on the treacherous Chinese authorities, to which purpose the confession of Baron von Ketteler's assassin came opportunely.

Germany will not accept General Yung Lu as a peace negotiator if the charges made against Yung Lu that he led the attacks against the Pekin legations are proved. But Germany through her Foreign Office insists upon the principle of

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SERIOUS DAMAGE BY THE STORM

Telegraph and Telephone Wires Blown Down and Streets and Cellars Flooded Last Night.

A severe wind and rain storm visited Richmond and vicinity last night, deluging streets and alleys with water and blowing down telegraph and telephone wires and greatly impairing the street car, telephone and telephone service here. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which suffered the greatest amount of damage, as all of its wires east of here were blown down, and many on the western and James River divisions were interfered with. Many wires between this city and the west were down after 11 o'clock last night. The Southern and Norfolk and Western also experienced a great deal of trouble, while the R. F. and P. got off lightly. The Western Union wires suffered.

In the city the storm's damage was slight, save that done to the telephone companies and caused by flooded cellars. No roofs were blown off, and awnings and flags and bunting, used in decorating for the Odd-Fellows, were twisted out of shape, and those not made of fast colors faded and were otherwise injured.

The wind was from the south, and many of the strangers in the city, on account of the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, were apprehensive that Richmond was receiving the tail end of the Galveston storm.

Although yesterday was a day of sunshine and showers, no heavy rain fell until last night, when it came down apparently in bucketfuls. Sand and gravel was washed into the grooves of the car tracks and many telephone and telegraph wires were blown down and the companies were seriously inconvenienced for a time. No heavy damages have been reported as the result of the storm, however.

Damage to Government Work.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—With a view to the restoration of the fortifications in the harbor of Galveston, if such thing is possible, General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, this morning organized a Board of Engineer Officers, consisting of Colonel Henry M. Robert, stationed at New York; Major Henry M. Adams, stationed at New Orleans; Captain Charles R. Rice, stationed at Galveston; and Captain Edwin J. Davis, stationed at Jacksonville, to meet at Galveston about October 20th. The board is instructed to make a care-

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HAVE NO FEARS OF AN EPIDEMIC

Rapid Exodus From Galveston Still Continues.

BODIES IN THE DEBRIS

So Badly Mutilated That No Attempt at Identification Is Made.

WILL NOT ABANDON THE CITY.

(By Associated Press.)

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Sept. 15.—The exodus from Galveston grows in number as the facilities for getting away from the stricken city are increased. Boats left here to-day more frequently than on any day since the storm. Some are proceeding to Houston via Buffalo Bayou and others making connection at Texas City with the Great Northern Railroad train. Among those who departed to-day were General McKibbin and Lieutenants Ferguson and Perry. General McKibbin will communicate with the War Department on his arrival in Houston and thence proceed to San Antonio to transact business which is requiring his attention. Before leaving he was solicited by the authorities to return, and expects to do so within the next four or five days.

The news which was printed here this morning in the shape of a personal telegram from Vice-President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, that that road is not to abandon Galveston, has created intense satisfaction and has materially accelerated the movement for the speedy reconstruction of the city.

ARE SANGUINE.

Dr. W. H. Blount, State Health Officer, today issued a statement showing that no apprehensions are justified that sickness will result from the overflow just experienced. He shows that in 1857, in the midst of the widespread epidemic of yellow fever, a severe storm occurred at Galveston, the earliest of October, resulting in a deposit over a greater portion of the city of slimy mud. Not only did no sickness result, but the cyclonic disturbance cut short the yellow fever epidemic, and but few cases of fever occurred there after. In 1875 and 1888, when there were severe storms and no overflow, no increase in sickness occurred.

BODIES IN WRECKAGE.

Several thousand men and a work clearing away the debris on the beach. One hundred and fifty bodies were discovered in the wreckage and burned yesterday. No attempt is now being made to identify recovered bodies, as most of them are found in the debris and beyond recognition. Rapid headway is being made in putting the water plant again in operation.

The British steamer Norma and the American steamer Alamo have been floated. The Street Railway Company has lost a car and a car of a million and its entire system is torn to pieces. An effort is to be made, temporarily, to operate cars with mules.

REHABILITATION OF CITY.

The Work of Restoring Galveston Goes Rapidly On.

(By Associated Press.)

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 15.—So much progress has been made here toward the rehabilitation of Galveston and so harmoniously are the various forces working here with their state to assist the authorities in the reconstruction of the city that Galveston, has decided that his presence is no longer necessary and he has made arrangements to leave for Houston. The idea that the status of the city will be improved by the presence of the debris is being made. The street car company has a large force of men at work cutting wires, removing obstructions and putting their track in condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

Adjutant McCabe announces that by tonight the water-supply will be equal to every other such as to perform the function of normal sanitation.

A more hopeful feeling is observed everywhere and the situation is brightening rapidly.

State Health Officer Blunt believes that there is no danger of an epidemic from the debris in the city. The debris is all public and private hospitals are filled to their capacity with sufferers. Medical supplies are still much needed. Banks and some other branches of business have resumed. Others are actively preparing to resume. Preparations for rebuilding have been going on in the business part of the city. The railways and the wharf front are being rapidly cleaned of debris. The telegraph and telephone companies are rushing things.

MORE DEAD.

Many dead are reported hourly as being buried, especially in the extreme west of the city. The interment and cremation of human bodies and carcasses of animals is being vigorously prosecuted. It is conservatively estimated now that the loss of human life will exceed 6,000 with half that number injured.

Of probably 1,000 living down the island, at least one-third were lost. There are 200 bodies on the beach between Mott Place and the city limit.

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GREAT STRIKE IS ON

Battle Between Anthracite Miners and Operators Practically Inaugurated and Promises to Lead to Serious Troubles.

LABOR LEADERS COUNSEL ORDER.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The much-talked-of strike of the anthracite coal mine workers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America, and which affects about 145,000 union and non-union workers, was practically inaugurated to-day, and reports received from the various sections indicate that on Monday morning, when the strike officially begins, according to the strike order issued by President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, few of the colliers will be in operation. The operators, however, are confident that the proportion of striking miners has been greatly exaggerated.

The situation to-night is practically one of strike. At points where the most important of coal workings are there is a struggle between the operators and men which promises to lead to trouble and disturbances, and perhaps worse.

Meetings were held at various points, and quiet and order were maintained by the leaders, on the part of the miners.

and Wyoming valleys is estimated at headquarters to be fully 40,000. The superintendents of the different mining companies here were in conference again to-day, and from now on they will meet daily.

General Superintendent Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, is looked upon as the head of the superintendents' organization. To-day he said: "The position of the companies is thoroughly defined and there will be no doubt that the men have been ill-advised. We are decided that none of their demands shall be conceded. The whole line of action will begin on Monday morning with the blowing of the breaker gangs calling the men to their work. The men who respond will be given places and protected in their work. If necessary, these men will be placed in one of the central pits, so as to be employed together, and their work and safety better assured. A supply of stock coal is now in sight, and within two weeks; after that there must come a coal famine or the inrush of bituminous coal will wipe out the strike of the anthracite market unless the men now deluded by false hopes return to work."

APPLY FOR ASPHALT PAVING.

Property Owners on Franklin Street to Ask It of Council.

Monday will be a very busy day in Council circles. The Committee on Streets will hold a most important meeting at 5 o'clock, at which the matter of the rehabilitation of the lines of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company will be taken up and other interesting topics will be considered.

For the first time in the history of Richmond a petition will be presented asking the city to put down asphalt paving on the road-bed of one of the streets of the city. Property-owners on Franklin Street, between Second and Third, will petition the Council to permit the city to lay asphalt on the streets named with asphalt. The petitioners will claim that this material makes the most desirable, most beautiful and most healthful street, as well as the most economical in the end.

The officers of the United Mine Workers claim that no one except the exempted engineers, firemen, barn bosses and pump runners will respond to the call. The men who do not know what the men will do, but are firmly convinced that a majority of their employees are opposed to striking, and that the general shutting down of the colliers is due to the fact that the reckless breaker and driver boys turned out and prevented the anti-strike miners from working. Believing this, the operators will open up as usual on Monday, and give work to some kind to any man who will in an appearance.

WILL MAKE FIGHT.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company is determined to at least keep some of its nineteen colliers working. The bosses went among the men to-day offering to pay protection and special offers to all of its men of known anti-strike proclivities if they would report Monday morning. If there are not enough men on hand to start up all the colliers, the company will send out a force of men to the mines and put to work. How many promises they received was not disclosed.

Organizer Diller to-day offered to Sheriff Prover, free of expense, to supply of 25,000 sober, reliable members of the mine, and to maintain a constant guard of the mine properties.

The number of men and boys to-day in this district covering the Lackawanna

A LYNCHING IN NELSON COUNTY

Commits an Assault on Miss Bosworth, Confesses His Crime, and Is Hung.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 15.—Nelson county, in the neighborhood of Arrington, was thrown into a state of intense excitement on Friday afternoon by an assault committed on Miss Ellen Bosworth by a negro named Pinkney Murphy. The deed was committed in broad daylight about one mile from Arrington, within one hundred yards of the public road, and within three hundred yards of a dwelling.

Miss Bosworth, who is well known in that section of Nelson and highly respected, went a short distance from her home to call on a neighbor. On her return she was passing through a small section of woodland. She had reached the edge of the woods and had penetrated there some little distance when she was attacked by the negro Murphy, who seized her by the body, choked her, and rendered her unconscious by the force of his blows. She lay lying beneath the trees unconscious and apparently dead.

When she recovered, Miss Bosworth dragged herself home and reported the matter to her people. In a short while the country was being scoured for Murphy, and later in the afternoon he was arrested. Murphy made a full confession and he was identified by Miss Bosworth.

The justice before whom he was taken ordered him to be carried at once to the county jail at Lexington, and the guards immediately set out with their prisoner. They had gone only a few miles towards Lexington when they were surprised and surrounded by a large crowd of men, who demanded the surrender of the negro.

Finding themselves unable to defend the prisoner the guards gave him up, and in a few minutes he was hanging at the end of a rope from a neighboring tree. His body was riddled with bullets.

Fighting Among Themselves.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The mystery surrounding the suicide of Henry G. Barbour, the son of the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, of this city, has been cleared up. Young Barbour shot himself Thursday evening at a Brown hotel, Brooklyn, with a revolver. The young woman who accompanied him disappeared after the shooting, but she was found to-day in a room in Brooklyn, with a bullet wound in her breast. This wound, she says, was inflicted by Barbour.

The young woman in the case is Helen Southgate, Protestant Episcopal minister's daughter, twenty years of age. When a child she was adopted by Bishop Horatio Southgate, Protestant Episcopal minister in Brooklyn, with a bullet wound in her breast. This wound, she says, was inflicted by Barbour.

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